

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Jonas Green House (AA-392)
124 Charles Street
Annapolis, Maryland

The Georgian dwelling at 124 Charles Street was erected in the second quarter of the 18th century as rental property for printer Jonas Green. Erected in two phases, the building originally presented a hall/double-parlor plan that was enlarged to a central-passage, double-parlor plan. The property, the subject of many archeological studies, at one time included a freestanding print shop, main dwelling house, and kitchen. The brick structure was one of the first buildings erected along Charles Street, and presently stands as the oldest extant dwelling on the street. Occupied from its construction by Jonas Green, the building was subsequently purchased by the family in 1770. Although not always owned by the Green family, the dwelling was been consistently occupied by direct descendants of Jonas Green since circa 1740. The dwelling with its now attached kitchen was renovated in 1991, with exterior and interior easements granted to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Located on the south side of Charles Street, mid-block between Duke of Gloucester and Cathedral Streets, the Jonas Green House is a one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed structure, part wood frame and part brick. Set upon a stone and brick foundation, the house features brick end and rear walls laid in English bond with paired brick end chimneys. The primary elevation fronting Charles Street is constructed of wood frame, now clad with concrete shingles. A one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed kitchen, perpendicular to the main house and contemporaneous to it, is located at the rear of the structure and connected to it by a one-bay, brick, gambrel-roofed hyphen.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-392

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Jonas Green House

common/other name _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 124 Charles Street not for publication _____

city or town Annapolis vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD

county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes ☒ Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District;

No _____

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

Specialty Store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

Hotel

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Wood Shingles

walls English Bond

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Art

Period of Significance ca. 1740-1845
1879-1950

Significant Dates ca. 1740
1770
1786
1845
1879

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Jonas Green

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anne Arundel County Land and Will Records. Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Archives of Maryland, XXXVIII, "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Orders," 1696.

Brown, Mary Donya. "An Excerpt from: A Descriptive History of a House and Its Family." July 1989.

Cox, C. Jane and John J. Buckler. "A Summary of Archaeological Excavations from 1983-1986 at the Green Family Print Shop, 18AP29, Annapolis, Maryland." Prepared by Archaeology in Annapolis, for the University of Maryland College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1995.

McWilliams, Jane. "Jonas Green House, 124 Charles Street (AA-392)," Prepared for the City of Annapolis, Historic Preservation Commission and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

Papenfuse, Edward and Jane McWilliams. "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

Palsits, Victor Hugo, ed. Journal of Benjamin Mifflin, the Record of a Tour from Philadelphia to Delaware and Maryland, July 26 to August 14, 1762. New York, NY: the New York Public Library, 1935.

Record Group 29, "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Risjord, Norman K. Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital, Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren, The Train's Done Been and Gone, Annapolis, MD: M.E. Warren, 1976.

Wroth, Lawrence C., A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776. Baltimore, MD: Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922.

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Maps and Drawings

Magnus, Charles. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, 1864,
Reproduced 1967.

Sachse, Edward. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, circa
1858. Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1219-349.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1903, 1908, 1913,
1921, 1930, and 1954 updated.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 0.213 acre

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the
property.)**

The property designated as 124 Charles Street is located on Parcel
658 as shown on Grid 16, Map 4Z in the City of Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with this property
since its construction in circa 1740.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date May 4, 1999
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
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name Randall R. and Mary D. Brown
street & number 124 Charles Street telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Located on the south side of Charles Street, mid-block between Duke of Gloucester and Cathedral Streets, the Jonas Green House is a mid-to late 18th-century, 1-1/2-story, gambrel-roofed structure, part frame and part brick, with a central-passage, two-room-deep plan. Set upon a stone and brick foundation, the house features brick end and rear walls laid in English bond with paired brick end chimneys, and a frame front wall, clad with concrete shingles. A 1-1/2-story gambrel-roofed kitchen, perpendicular to the main house and contemporaneous to it, is located at the rear of the dwelling and connected to it by a one-bay, brick, gambrel-roofed hyphen.

EXTERIOR

The northwest elevation of the house facing Charles Street is divided into five equal bays. The entry, defined by a segmental-arched entry porch, is located on center of the first story with flanking 9/9 windows. The half-story in the gambrel has five shed-roof dormers with 9/9 sash, symmetrically placed above the first story openings. The entry porch was built after 1936, while the raised, six-paneled wood door with its two-light side lights dates from the 18th century. The wall of this elevation is clad with asbestos shingles, while the front slope of the gambrel roof is sheathed with concrete shingles.

The northeast and southwest end elevations are constructed of brick laid in English bond and both have paired brick chimneys. The southwest end wall has been rebuilt above the foundation level and features inside end chimneys flush with the wall surface. This brick wall surface has three window openings on the first story and two on the second story. The two openings in the front and central bays of the first story have 4/4 sash, while that in the rear bay is larger and holds a 9/9 window. The second story has two 9/9 windows.

The northeast end elevation has the original Period II brick walls laid in English bond with a pair of partially engaged brick chimneys. This arrangement differs from the west end chimneys which are flush with the wall. This wall surface has three 9/9 windows in the first and half-stories, and a single 9/9 window in the attic level of the gambrel roof. The windows on the first story of the northeast wall have segmental arched lintels and wood trim with a large interior bead. The second story windows have flat lintels made with a row of soldier-course bricks and wood trim, similarly with a large interior bead.

The five-bay southeast elevation of the house facing the rear yard

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is connected to the gambrel-roofed kitchen by a one-story, brick hyphen at the two southwestern bays of the house. A half-hipped screened-in porch, built circa 1927 extends between the kitchen wing and the end of the main block. Three shed roof dormers with 9/9 sash are located in the slope of the gambrel above this porch, while two doors and a window, on the first story, open onto the porch. The southeast wall of the house, visible from inside the porch, is constructed of brick laid in repointed English bond. Subtle alterations in the brickwork, running in a vertical line from the foundation to the cornice and corresponding to the brick wall between the rear parlor and the central passage on the interior, provide some evidence that the building grew from a one-room-wide structure to the larger central-passage-plan house it is today.¹

There are four openings on the southeast brick wall. Two, single six-paneled wood doors are located in the two outside bays, while two 6/9 windows occupy the two inside bays. The windows are recessed into the brick walls and have square edged trim with an ogee edge and no lintels. The western-most door has molded trim with a large interior bead and a soldier-course lintel, while that in the eastern end bay has square-edged trim and no lintel. The lack of lintel and later casing indicates that this door opening was originally a window, though the six-paneled door dates to the 18th century.

The kitchen wing is a 1-1/2-story gambrel-roofed brick structure with a brick end chimney. The walls are laid in English bond and the gambrel roof is clad with concrete shingles. The northeast wall of the kitchen has a single door opening with a slightly pedimented architrave surround. Although the door opening is original (there are Queen closers around the opening), the casing

¹ The alterations in the brickwork consist of a vertical line of broken headers and stretchers at a point corresponding to the wall between the east front and rear parlors of the house and the central passage. Because this interior wall is brick, it seems likely that the original house was only one-room wide, and later enlarged. However, because the brick to the west of this line follows the same bonding pattern as that to the east, and because the brickwork was "toothed" into the existing wall and did not simply abut it, there remain questions as to whether this change was affected during the initial phase of construction or at a later date.

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dates to the fourth quarter of the 19th century (probably put on when hyphen was built).

The southeast end wall of the kitchen has English bond brick walls and a central end chimney flush with the wall surface. A single-story frame addition with a gable roof abuts the first story of the kitchen, while two 9/9 windows occupy the second story to either side of the chimney. The frame addition is built atop and around an older, shed-roof brick addition.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Jonas Green House is laid out as a central-passage, two-room-deep plan. It retains a high degree of integrity, with most of its interior details from the fourth quarter of the 18th century surviving intact.

From the central entry door, the house opens into a wide central passage with rooms located to either side and a door at the end of the passage leading to the exterior. A dog-legged, closed stringer stair is located against the southwest wall of the hall. The stair is set beyond the front parlors, just past a structural beam that divides the dwelling longitudinally. The passage retains its original, random-width wood floors, recessed paneled wainscoting, and molded chair rail. The stair features a fourth-quarter 18th century square newel with beaded edges, and square balusters measuring 3/4" x 3/4", along with replacement risers and treads. The carriage of the stair is paneled with wood and, except for a molded stringer, is unornamented. At the back of the stair is a pass-through leading to the rear of the house. The six-paneled door at the end of the passage was once painted; however, the paint has been removed for the most part, revealing a faux wood grained finish underneath, which is now exposed.

The northeast front parlor, entered from the passage and separated from it by a brick wall, has a large fireplace on center of the northeast end wall with single windows to either side; windows on the front wall; and an opening leading into the rear dining room. The room features its original random-width floorboards, paneled wainscoting, ogee-cap baseboard, and original window casings with a large interior bead and ogee backband. The fireplace has a large mantel with a series of moldings on the sides and top thus forming a deeply revealed surround. Above the mantel is a paneled overmantel, formed by five rectangular panels. The only visible alteration in the room is the opening between the front parlor and

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the rear dining room. The opening, approximately four feet wide, cuts into the paneled wainscoting and has different and later trim detailing (third quarter 19th-century).

The northwest front parlor is similarly configured to the northeast parlor, but with a higher degree of detailing. Here, a fireplace is located on center of a fully paneled end wall with small closets to either side. The closets are entered through four-paneled doors and, against the exterior wall, eight-light casement windows. The fireplace mantel is similar to the mantel in the northeast parlor, as is the typical trim: window and door casings with ogee backbands and interior beads. In the southeast corner of the room is an original 18th-century corner cupboard. Bookshelves located next to this cupboard, and on the other side of the door leading into the rear dining room, are contemporary additions.

A single, six-paneled door on the southeast wall of this northwest parlor leads into the southwest rear dining room, also accessible from the pass-through at the end of the passage. The dining room is square in plan with a corner fireplace, a wide, square-edged and unbeaded chair board, and a cavetto-molded plate rail above (appears to be of a later period). The fireplace is similar to the two in the front parlors, but with wider reveals. The only visible alterations in this room are the two-inch-wide replacement floorboards, a rebuilt fireplace back, and the plate rail.

Another dining room is located behind the northeast front parlor. This room is also square in plan and features a corner fireplace, with a wood mantel with a molded surround similar to the other three on this floor, paneled wainscoting and similar door and window casings with an interior bead and an ogee backband.

The second floor has a wide stair landing, three bedrooms, and bathrooms. All of the bedrooms have extremely wide (14") floorboards and fireplaces with segmental-arched openings. The mantels on this floor are wood and consist of plain, unadorned friezeboards supported by plain pilasters with rectangular caps. The second floor window and door casings vary, but typically feature square-edged and graduated trim with an interior bead and a backband.

The attic of the house is reached from the second floor, revealing a common rafter roof whose members are joined with mortise-and-tenon joints and wooden pegs. The roof is continuous, extending from the northeast end to the southwest end of the house, and was

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clearly constructed in a single building campaign.

In the early 1990s, after decades of deterioration caused by vacancy, the building was restored. The western end of the northwest elevation was reconstructed at the foundation level and the plaster walls on the interior were repaired. Broken windows and leaks in the roof were repaired. The plan of the second floor was altered to provide additional bedrooms and baths.

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The Georgian dwelling at 124 Charles Street was built in the second quarter of the 18th century as rental property for printer Jonas Green. Constructed in two phases, the building originally consisted of a hall/double-parlor plan that was enlarged to a central-passage, double-parlor plan. The property, the subject of many archeological studies, at one time included a freestanding print shop, main dwelling house, and kitchen. The brick and wood frame structure was one of the first buildings erected along Charles Street, and presently stands as the oldest extant dwelling on the street. Occupied from its construction by Jonas Green, the building was subsequently purchased by the family in 1770. Although not always owned by the Green family, the dwelling was been consistently occupied by direct descendants of Jonas Green since circa 1740. The dwelling with its now attached kitchen was rehabilitated in 1991, with exterior and interior easements granted to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Building History: Lot 42

The property on which the building at 124 Charles Street stands was historically a portion of the much larger Lot 42 in Parcel 31. Documented in James Stoddert's survey notebook, Lot 42 was resurveyed in 1718 for publisher William Bladen. Bladen died that same year, in possession of twenty-one lots in Annapolis. Title was devised to Thomas Bladen, William's son. By 1722, having mortgaged sixteen of the lots, Bladen was forced to sell Lot 42 for the benefit of the mortgagee, a London merchant named Thomas Colmore. Daniel Dulany served as trustee for the sale, personally conveying all of Lot 42 to his business partner, Dr. Charles Carroll, in 1725 for 16 pounds sterling. The deed of conveyance stated that sale included "all houses, outhouses, gardens and all other buildings."

While residing at a dwelling at the corner of Church (later Main) and Conduit Streets, Carroll appears to have leased the dwelling at 124 Charles Street to Jonas and Anne Catherine Green. The exact date of construction of the building remains unresolved. According to tradition, the house was erected in the 1740s, the same decade in which occupant Jonas Green appears to have established a printing shop on Charles Street. The Green family's association with the lot corresponds to their arrival in the spring of 1738. Documentary evidence that a building existed on Charles Street in the summer of 1741 is largely based on Green's printing of the Acts of the Assembly from the May 1741 session. Advertisements indicated the Acts were on sale "at his Printing Office in Charles-Street."

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Jonas Green (1712-1767) was born in Boston, Massachusetts to Deacon Timothy Green and Mary Flint. Green served his apprenticeship with his father in New London, and later with the printing firm of Kneeland & Green of Boston. After the publication of this first and only printing in 1735, Green relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "Mr. Jonas Green of Philadelphia, Printer," was under the employ of Benjamin Franklin. By 1738, Jonas Green had moved to Annapolis, Maryland with his new wife, Anne Catherine Hoof. According to the register of St. Anne's Parish, the Green's had fourteen children, the first born in Annapolis on October 18, 1738. Of the six surviving children, the three sons continued the family tradition of printing, begun in 1630 with Jonas Green's great grandfather, Samuel Green of Cambridge.²

As early as May 1738, a bill was introduced into the Lower House of the Maryland General Assembly providing for the repeal of the laws favoring printer William Parks. Within five days, on May 9th, another bill was presented that proclaimed Jonas Green as "Printer of the Province." The Assembly was prorogued for two years, thus it was not until the session of July 1740 that an act for the encouragement of the new printer was placed on the statute books. When Green died in 1767, his obituary affirmed that he had served for twenty-eight years as printer of the province, spanning from 1739 to 1767. The earliest documented printing from Green's tenure in Annapolis is the Votes and Proceedings and the Collection of the Governor's Several Speeches from 1739. Yet, in a petition filed by Green in 1762, the printer documented that he had held this position for twenty-four years. Supported in the Acts of Assembly, Green began his printing career in Annapolis in 1738.³

In addition to his duties to the General Assembly, Green was responsible for printing the Maryland Gazette, which he revived on January 27, 1745, and served the state capital as postmaster. Production of the newspaper remained at the Green house on Charles Street until 1786, when the printing office was moved to Francis Street by sons, Frederick and Samuel Green. The city's post office

² Lawrence C. Wroth, A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776, (Baltimore, MD: Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922), pp. 75-79.

³ Wroth, pp. 75-94; and Jane W. McWilliams, "Jonas Green House," Prepared for the City of Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

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operated from the site until 1764.

The location of a dwelling in close proximity to the printing and post office was documented by Green personally in 1757, when his youngest child died of smallpox. To allay concern, Green inserted a notice in the Maryland Gazette that the fears "were Groundless, for the Press and Paper were always kept at a good Distance from the Rooms where that Distemper was. However, to remove all Doubts and Fears about this, I can now acquaint them, that my House is quite clear of the Small-Pox; and no Persons in it liable to it...."⁴ As noted by historian Jane McWilliams, it is not certain if Green's reference to his "house" refers to his household in general or the actual building in which the family lived. However, when Benjamin Mifflin of Philadelphia visited Annapolis in August 1762, he wrote that he "went with Jonas Green to View his p[r]inting office which is all below Capacious Airy & Convenient."⁵

Thus, documentary evidence indicates Dr. Charles Carroll owned the lot and improvements erected prior to the sale by the Bladen estate in 1725. Carroll leased the improvements within Lot 42 to Jonas Green by 1738-1739. Whether Green occupied an existing structure, erected his own dwelling, or Carroll had the building constructed is not certain. Based on the architectural merit of the building in terms of detailing and size, and Green's characteristic lack of funds as a newly employed printer, an argument can be made that Carroll was responsible for construction of the dwelling, in whole or part, now designated as 124 Charles Street. Archeological evidence obtained in 1984 indicates that the house was constructed originally with a hall/double-parlor plan that was later enlarged into a more conventional Georgian plan house with a central-passage/double-parlor plan. Additionally, behind the house, archaeologists discovered the foundations of the print shop along with thousands of pieces of typeface.⁶

⁴ Maryland Gazette, January 20, 1757.

⁵ Victor Hugo Palsits, ed., Journal of Benjamin Mifflin, the Record of a Tour from Philadelphia to Delaware and Maryland, July 26 to August 14, 1762, (New York, NY: The New York Public Library, 1935), p. 12; McWilliams, "Jonas Green House," p. 2.

⁶ C. Jane Cox and John J. Buckler. "A Summary of Archaeological Excavations from 1983-1986 at the Green Family Print Shop, 18AP29, Annapolis, Maryland." Prepared by Archaeology in

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With the departure of printer William Parks in 1736, Maryland was left without a public printer, and there does not appear to have been anyone in the province capable of printing governmental proclamations, laws, the votes and proceedings of each legislative session, and official forms. Without a local press, the government was dependent upon Philadelphia printers. Maryland residents needed a local printer for handbills, notices of slaves, and other marketing and news needs; thus, it was in the best interest to encourage the Greens to settle in Annapolis.⁷ At the time, Dr. Carroll was serving his first term in the Lower House of the Maryland General Assembly and Samuel Ogle was governor. Both men had the political influence and business interests to persuade a printer to relocate to Annapolis. Additionally, they had the wealth to provide housing.

In 1749, Carroll conveyed title to the property to Samuel Ogle, then Governor of Maryland, for 160 pounds sterling. The conveyance, witnessed by Jonas Green, included all houses, edifices, buildings, and gardens existing on the lot. Despite the sale, Green continued to reside in the dwelling and operate the printing office on the property. In 1770, after the deaths of both Samuel Ogle and Jonas Green, Benjamin Ogle (Samuel's son) transferred the lot and appurtenances to occupant Anne Catharine Green for 160 pounds sterling.

The inventory of Jonas Green, who died in April 1767, suggests the printer was, or intended to be, responsible for improvements and repairs on the Charles Street property. The list included 2000 feet of "very Indiff't Plank," 7500 "Cyprus" shingles, and 500 clapboards in his probate inventory, indicating a construction project was underway in July 1767.⁸

Anne Green continued the printing business and the production of the Maryland Gazette until her own death in March 1775. During her tenure at the printing shop, Green was assisted by her son, although the public printing contract was always in her name alone. This distinction made Anne Catherine Green the first American woman

Annapolis, for the University of Maryland College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1995.

⁷ McWilliams, p. 2.

⁸ McWilliams, p. 3.

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to edit a newspaper. By 1783, her eldest surviving son, Frederick Green, gained full title to the Charles Street property, the printing presses, and the all associated equipment. Three years later, in 1786, the printing business was relocated by Frederick and Samuel Green to Francis Street. In February of 1786, Green advertised the property on Charles Street, "with or without the three acre lots adjoining," for sale in the Maryland Gazette.

The dwelling house, and surrounding acres, remained the home of Frederick Green until 1810. Previously, in 1805, Green had obtained a mortgage on the property for 250 pounds currency from William and John Sanders. The Sanders appear to have been Green's brothers-in-law, as Green had married Anne Sanders in 1775. By January 1806, the mortgage was released. In 1810, Frederick Green conveyed Lots 40, 41, 42, and 54 with buildings, houses, edifices, buildings, and gardens to Richard H. Harwood for \$1,000. Although title of the property was not maintained by a Green, it did remain in the Green family. William Sanders Green, son of Frederick and Anne Green, had married Mary Harwood in 1808. The printing business was taken over by Jonas Green, II, the youngest son of Frederick and Anne Green.

Title of the property on Charles Street was conveyed to William S. Green in 1815 by his father-in-law. Dr. William Green, who was also a court clerk, married his second wife, Matilda Bowie, in 1832. The couple obtained a mortgage in 1839 from the Farmers Bank of Maryland. By February 1845, with the mortgage in default, the property was presented for sale at public auction. It was purchased by George Wells, Jr. on July 23, 1845, ending seventy-five years of Green family ownership. The Greens continued to reside in the dwelling, however, leasing it from Wells.

Born in 1800, George Wells, Jr. was a prominent citizen of Annapolis, serving as president of the Farmers National Bank and the Maryland Senate, as well as manager of the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad. Wells had begun purchasing property, both improved and undeveloped, throughout Annapolis. By the 1840s, Wells had accumulated all of the parcels fronting Charles Street, which included the Adams-Kilty House at 133 Charles Street where Wells resided.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, Wells had overextended himself financially. Consequently, he mortgaged his landholdings to the Farmers Bank of Maryland in 1877. Wells immediately defaulted on the loans and was forced to sell his property on

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Charles Street, Duke of Gloucester Street, Market Street, South Street, Cathedral Street, Carroll Street, North West Street, and Bladens Street. Alexander Randall was made trustee of the estate, and charged with overseeing the subdivision and sale of the land. The property along Charles Street, which included Parcels 28, 30, 31, and 32, was subdivided to create 25 individual lots to be sold at public auction. The sale, completed by 1881, yielded \$16,563 for Wells to pay his creditors. Lot 42 in Parcel 31 was divided into two smaller plots, sold individually.

The property on which 124 Charles Street stands was purchased in 1879 by Harriet Oldham Kent Green, the wife of Dr. Richard Harwood Green. Dr. Green, who served as Mayor of Annapolis, was the grandson of Dr. William S. Green and the most recent occupant of the gambrel roof dwelling on Charles Street. Dr. Green was responsible for renovating the building in the latter part of the 19th century. Physical evidence on wood shingles sheathing the hyphen that connected the kitchen to the main dwelling documents the date of the work as 1890 and John Randale and Albert Gaither as the carpenters.⁹ The shingles read: "This wainscoting was don[e] by John Randale for Dr. Green 1890. He is nice man and a getman (gentleman). Jackson Genever of State of Marly (Maryland)." "In the year of 1890 John Randale and Albert Gaither prentus (apprentice) boy done this work for Dr. Green. When this is found we both will laybo (lay) in hour (our) graves. God (good) luck to all good by[e] A.R.G. 1890." Dr. Green also noted his presence while the renovations were being conducted with a shingle reading: "Richard H. Green Born in this house 1834, this is 1890." Green died in 1899, devising the property to his wife, Harriet Oldham Kent.

Upon the death of Harriet Green in 1926, the property was bequeathed to her children: Thomas Kent Green, Eveline Clare Green Bowers, and John Martin Green. Thomas Green was a druggist with his own store, and John Green was a civil engineer working for the City of Annapolis. According to the city directory for 1928, Naval Commander John T. Bowers (USNA 1899) and his wife, Eveline Clare Green, occupied the dwelling. By 1941, Eveline Bowers had obtained full title of the property from the estates of her deceased brothers. Two years prior to her own death in 1959, the widowed Bowers conveyed ownership to her son, John T. Bowers, Jr. John

⁹ The shingles have been retained by the current owners, and displayed for visitors interested in the history of the building.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-392

Section 8 Page 7

Jonas Green House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

=====

Bowers, Jr., born in 1906, was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy (Class of 1928), retiring with the rank of Captain.

In April 1960, John Bowers, Jr. conveyed 124 Charles Street to Admiral Charles Randall Brown (USNA Class of 1921) and his wife, Eleanor Green Brown. The city directory indicates the Browns leased 124 Charles Street to Ervan R. Bueneman in 1961 and to Bruce Parker in 1965. After this period of use as a rental property, the dwelling remained vacant until the 1990s. In 1989, Randall R. and Mary D. Brown obtained title to the property now recognized as the Jonas Green House and Printing Office. The present owner and occupant, Randall R. Brown is the son of Eleanor Green Brown. The dwelling was extensively renovated in 1991 and currently serves as the Jonas Green House, a popular bed and breakfast.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-392

Jonas Green House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)
Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and
Community Planning
Social/Education/Cultural

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-392

Jonas Green House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

Chain of Title for 124 Charles Street (compiled by Jane W. McWilliams, 1997):

July 25, 1718: Lot 42 resurveyed for William Bladen
Chancery Court Papers
Stoddert Notebook, Folio 45

August 7, 1718: William Bladen devised to son Thomas
Bladen

September 11, 1722: Thomas Bladen to Thomas Colmore
Mortgage for 16 Lots
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RCW 2 Folio 154

August 4, 1724: Thomas Bladen and Thomas Colmore to
Daniel Dulany, in trust for future sale
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SY 1 Folio 103

July 12, 1725: Daniel Dulany, Trustee, to Dr. Charles
Carroll
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SY 1 Folio 135

February 27, 1749: Dr. Charles Carroll to Governor Samuel
Ogle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RB 3 Folio 227

April 3, 1770: Benjamin Ogle, heir to Samuel Ogle, to
Anne Catherine Green
Provincial Court Land Records,
Liber DD 5 Folio 7

September 25, 1783: Frederick Green, heir to Anne Catherine
Green, to John Davidson
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 1 Folio 364

September 25, 1783: John Davidson to John Callahan
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 1 Folio 365

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-392

Jonas Green House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

September 26, 1783:	John Callahan to Frederick Green Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 1 Folio 366
September 11, 1805:	Frederick Green to William and John Sanders Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 13 Folio 30
December 10, 1810:	Frederick Green to Richard H. Harwood Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 16 Folio 565
August 19, 1815:	Richard H. Harwood to William S. Green Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 3 Folio 628
August 3, 1839:	William S. and Matilda Green mortgage to Farmers Bank of Maryland Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 24 Folio 26
February 8, 1845:	Decree by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, in Josiah Bayley, Attorney General of Maryland versus Nicholas I. Watkins, James Iglehard, William S. and Matilda Green, Farmers Bank of Maryland, Thomas Franklin, and William S. Green's estate. Decree appointed James Boyle and Alexander Randall to sell property Chancery Court Papers 6685
July 23, 1845:	James Boyle to George Wells Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 1 Folio 314
January 10, 1877:	George Wells to Farmers Bank of Maryland Mortgage Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 10 Folio 488
February 9, 1877:	George Wells to Alexander Randall, land in trust to sell for creditors Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 10 Folio 544

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-392

Jonas Green House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

April 7, 1879:	Alexander Randall, Trustee, and John W. and Eveline Martin to Harriet O. Green. Martin as per mortgage (SH10/488) to Farmers Bank agreed to transfer interest Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 14 Folio 103
March 30, 1926:	Harriet Kent Green devised to children: Thomas Kent Green, Eveline Clare Green Bowers, and John Martin Green Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber OBD 4 Folio 53
August 1, 1941:	Sara Sutherland Green, widow of John Martin Green, to Eveline Green Bowers, heir of Thomas Kent Green Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 242 Folio 324
December 31, 1957:	Eveline G. Bowers to John T. Bowers, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GTC 1180 Folio 81
April 29, 1960:	John T. Bowers, Jr., and wife Agnes, to Charles Randall Brown and wife Eleanor G. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 1389 Folio 138
December 6, 1989:	Charles and Eleanor Brown to Randall R. and Mary D. Brown Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 4984 Folio 469

124 Charles Street, Annapolis circa 1940

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Historic Annapolis Foundation Files



124 Charles Street, Annapolis MdHRG 985-31CS-2788

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post 1900 E.H. Pickering, photographer



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HABS No. MD-259

HABS
MD

2 ANNA

35-

Greene House
124 Charles Street
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

PHOTOGRAPH

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013

Greene House
Annapolis, Maryland

(GREEN)

AA-392

HA88.NO. Md. - 10

HA88

MD.

2. ANNA

35-1



Historic American Buildings Survey
E.H. Pickering, Photographer

September 1936

Jonas Green House
124 Charles Street
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

AA-392
HABS No. MD-259

HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
35-

Addendum to
Greene House (As originally recorded)
124 Charles Street
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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HABS
MD.
2-10-64
1-5-

Jonas Green House
124 Charles Street
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-259

Addendum to
Greene House (As originally recorded)
124 Charles Street
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

Photograph MD-259-1 was sent to the Library of Congress in 1936.

Jack E. Boucher, Photographer May 1960

- MD-259-2 NORTH AND MAIN ELEVATIONS
- MD-259-3 PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF MAIN AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
- MD-259-4 SOUTH ELEVATION
- MD-259-5 SOUTH ELEVATION OF ELL ADDITION, TAKEN FROM WEST
- MD-259-6 SOUTH ELEVATION OF ELL ADDITION, TAKEN FROM EAST
- MD-259-7 EAST ELEVATION OF MAIN STRUCTURE AND NORTH ELEVATION OF ELL ADDITION,
VIEW TAKEN FROM NORTHEAST
- MD-259-8 FIRST FLOOR, DRAWING ROOM
- MD-259-9 TYPICAL DOORWAY

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

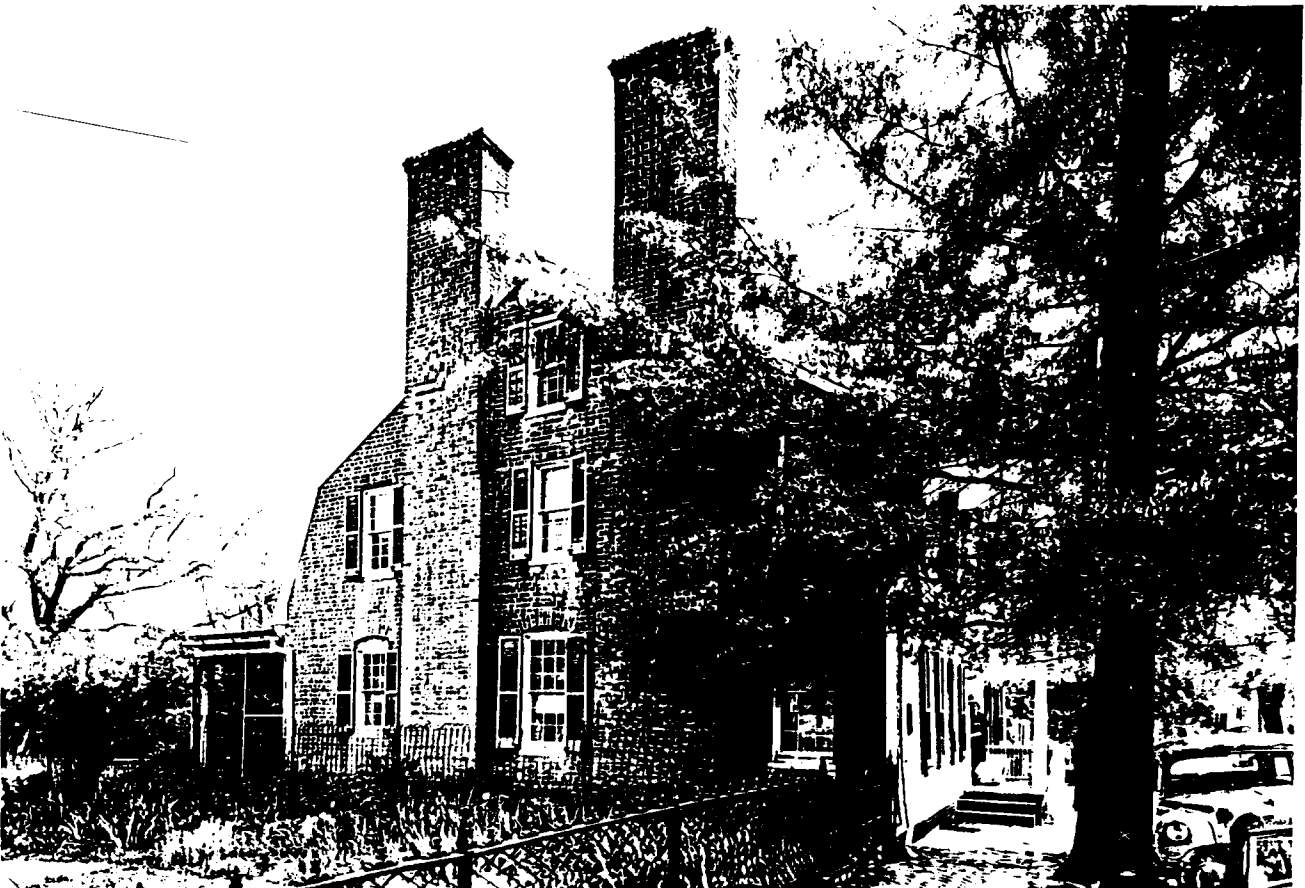
HABS No. MD-254-2

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2-2-2

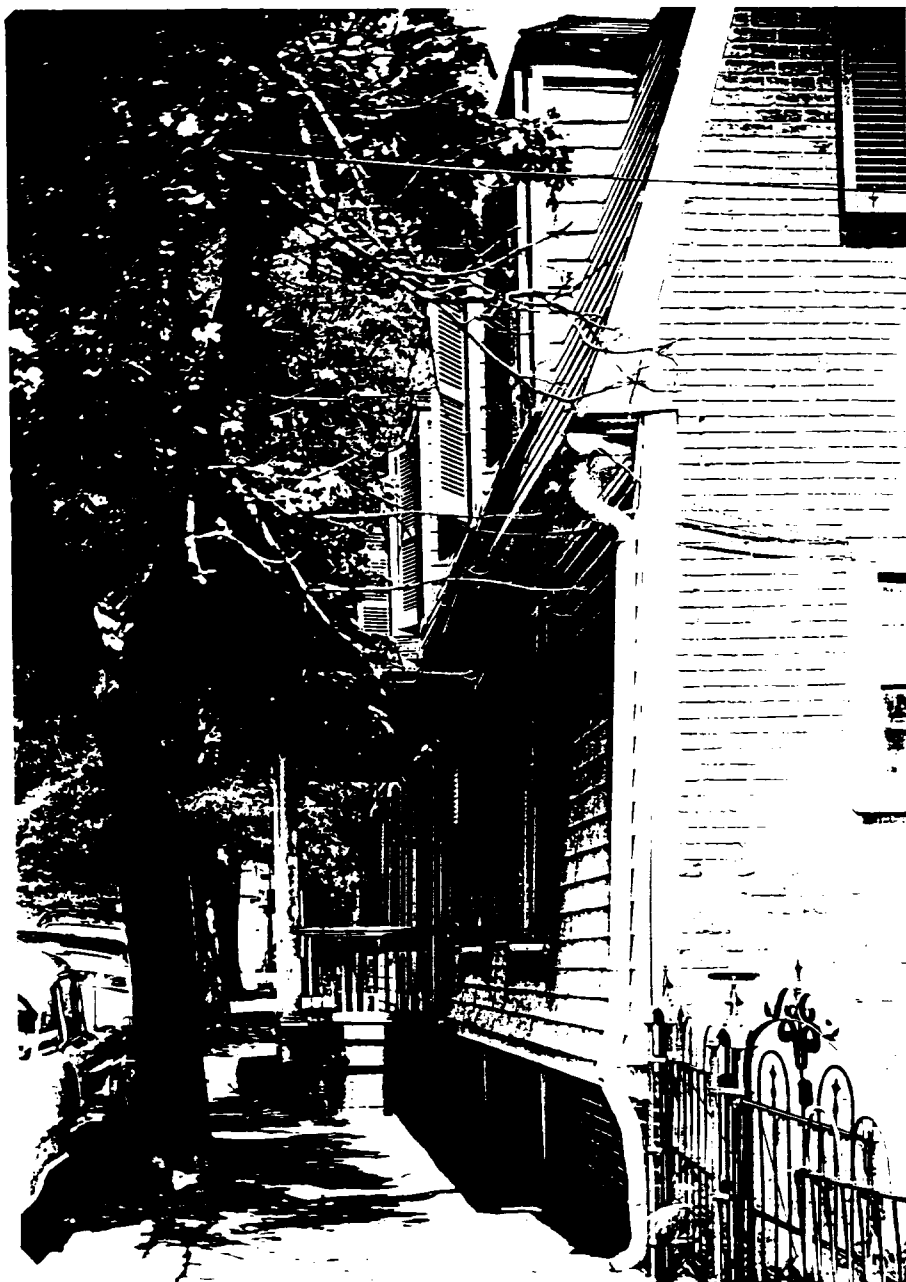


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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. MD-259-3

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. MD-259-4

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25-4

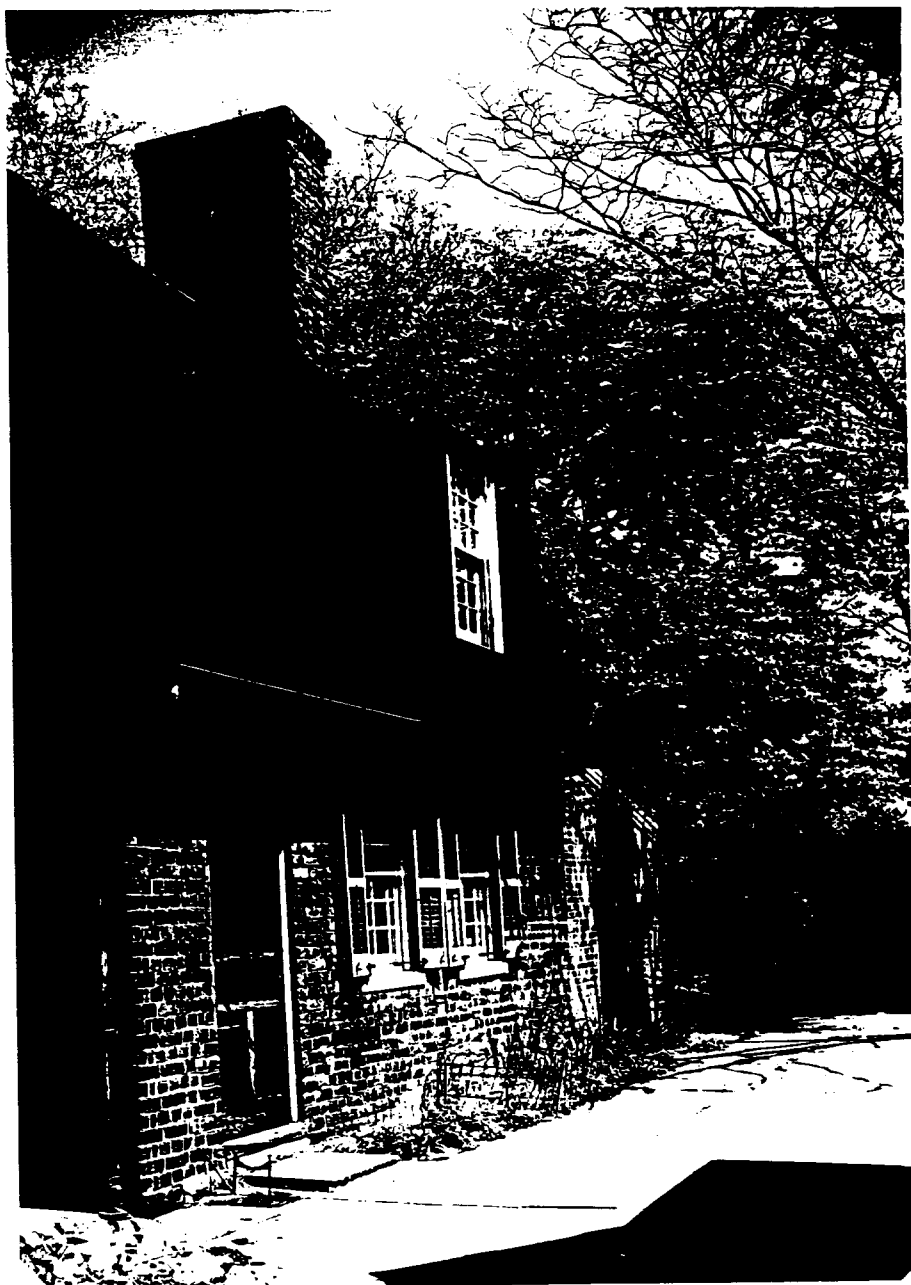


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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. MD - 259 - 5

1-4-35
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HABS
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. MD-254-7

H1435

MD,

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25-7



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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. MD-254-8

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

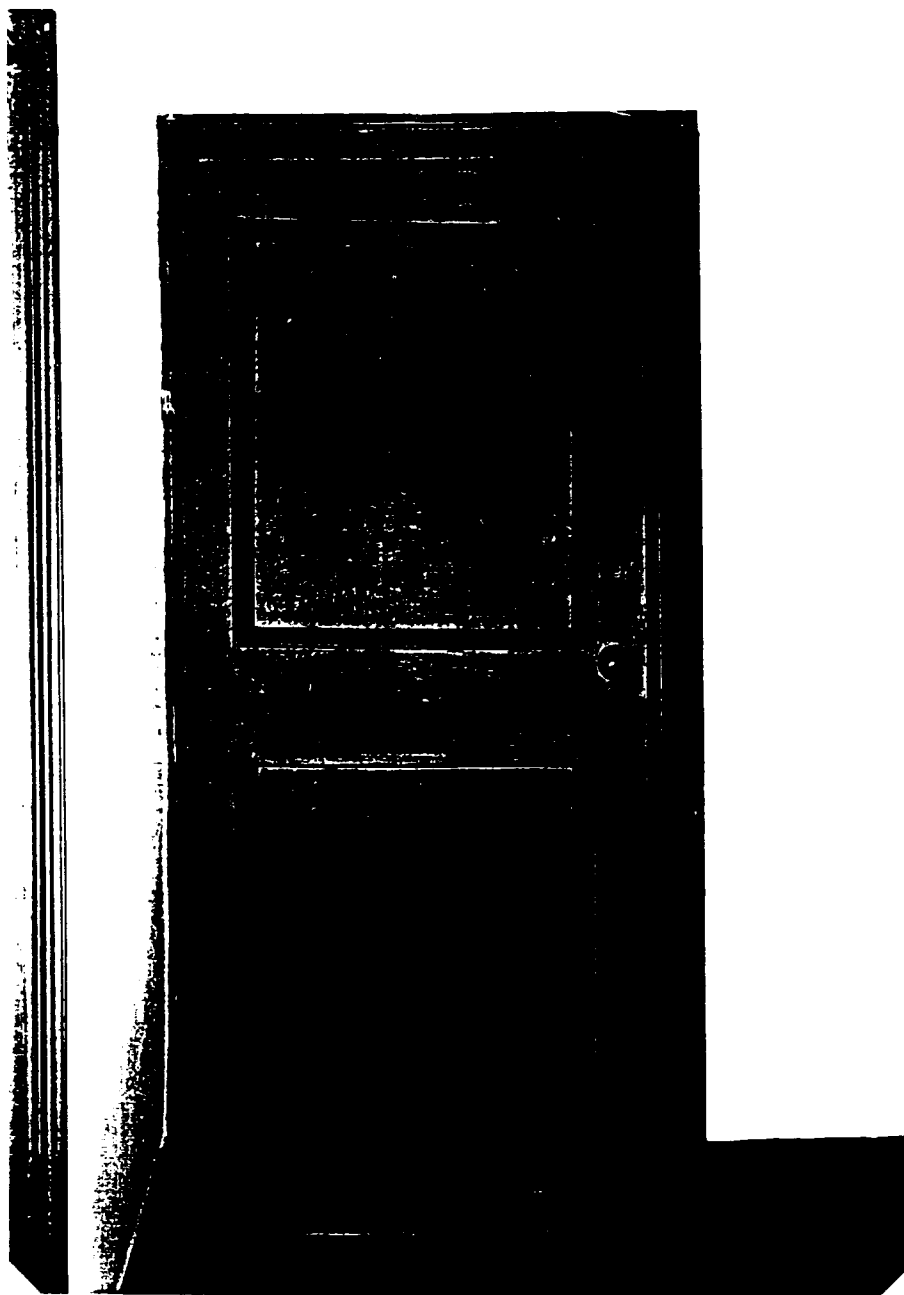
HABS No. MD-259-9

HABS

MD

2-ANNA

35-9



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ADDENDUM TO
JONAS GREEN HOUSE

HABS No. MD-259

AA-392
HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
35-

Location: 124 Charles Street; Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, ~~Massachusetts~~
Maryland.
Significance: An excellent example of 18th century Annapolis architecture

PART I. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The one-and-one-half-story house has a general rectangular plan with a later ell-addition, and is approximately 35' x 50' in dimension.
2. Wall construction: The front wall is of frame covered with shingles; the other three walls are of brick, 2½" x 4" x 8½", laid in English bond. The colors of the brick range from salmon to dark brown; the walls have been painted but the original colors are visible over large areas.
3. Structural system; framing: The construction is a combination of brick bearing walls and heavy timber frame.
4. Porches: There is a simple porch at the main entrance with a brick foundation and brick steps. Two Doric columns and two Doric attached columns support the roof of the porch. The porch appears to be a relatively modern addition. The rear porch also appears to be a later addition; five Doric columns support a plain entablature and a roof of low pitch.
5. Chimneys: A pair of large brick chimneys on each end, with a window between.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The entrance doorway appears to date from the late 19th century; it has six-panel door with side-lights.
 - b. Windows: Some window openings have segmentally arched heads, others a flat head with a rowlock course. The sashes are double-hung, nine lights over nine lights. A few windows retain 19th century shutter hinges.
7. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The roof is a gambrel; the lower front slope is covered in shingles.

- b. Cornice: The gambrel ends are trimmed with a fascia board; the roof along the sides is trimmed with a wooden cornice with bed moldings.
- c. Dormers, towers: There are fine hipped dormers on the main facade; older photographs show them to have been shed roofed. There are three dormers along the rear. The ell-addition has one dormer on the west side and two on the east.

B. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: There is a central stair and entrance hall, with two rooms on each side; those at the front are larger. The ceiling height is 8'-1".
- b. Second floor: This is similar to the first story with the addition of a hall chamber at the front. The ceiling height is 7'-4".

- 2. Stairways: The main stair is an open well stair with a closed string, square posts with beaded corners, molded handrail, and square balusters. Treads appear to be hardwood replacements. There are 12 risers to a landing, 3 above. The small winding basement stair at the west end is modern.

- 3. Flooring: First-floor joists are 4" x 11", 18" on centers, sawn on the vertical faces and hewn on the bottom. They are supported on low brick foundation walls, and on 4½" timber sills. The original flooring was of pine boards measuring 6" to 8" in width, chipped on the under side to level them over joists. On the first story, these boards are covered with modern narrow oak flooring. On the second story, most rooms retain the original coverings of wide boards, up to 15".

- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Typical wall and ceiling surfaces are plastered; some rooms have wood wainscots. First-floor rooms:

a) Hall. The wainscot is 3'-5" high, with molded vertical panels above a molded base, and molded dado rail. Structural posts and a girder near the midpoint are cased. There is a molded hook strip just inside the entrance on the west wall. The cornice is a modern picture molding.

b) West front room: On the west wall is a central fireplace with closets on each side of the chimney; the wall is paneled in wood, with moldings and raised fields. There are a row of panels below a rail which is slightly higher than an average wainscot, and tall panels above. Each closet door has four panels, the rail matching that of the wall; over each doorway is a horizontal panel.

The fireplace opening has a large surround of painted plaster, outside of which is an architrave 9½" wide; on top is a reeded mantel shelf. The overmantel consists of two panels laid side by side. The cornice of this west wall consists of a cyma reversa and a cyma recta, whose upper edge is now obscured by plaster.

In the southeast corner is a glazed cabinet, with one-panel doors below and 8-light doors above. The cabinet has a cornice like that of the west wall. This cabinet appears to be quite old, perhaps original.

The other walls have a simple thick base, wide plain chair rail with moulded edges, and a modern picture-moulding cornice.

c) East front room: There is a wainscot like that in the hall and a fireplace like that in the west room, except that the chimney projects. The overmantel has a narrow vertical panel on each side of a wide central panel. There is a modern cased opening between this room and the one behind it.

d) East rear room: There is modern wainscoting with quite narrow vertical panels. The fireplace across one corner has an architrave like the others described above.

e) West rear room: The walls have a simple base, plain chair rail with moulded edges, and a corner fireplace with architrave and mantel shelf. In one corner is a modern cupboard superficially resembling the one in the west front room. At some recent date, a plate rail has been added to the room. The 2-panel door appears quite old.

f) On the second story, all walls have a plain wood base, while the inside partitions have a wide simple chair rail. Each room has a wood mantelpiece with pilaster strips, plain frieze, and shelf with bed moulding. There is a wide window seat at the stair landing.

5. Doorways and doors: Typical doorways have architrave trim. Architraves in the hall have two fascias and rest on a plinth, others have a single fascia and rest on the floor. First-story doors are typically 6-panel, the upper tier of panels being squarish. Panels are molded and have raised fields on one side. Doors are 1 1/8" thick. On the second story, the older doors are 4-panel and have raised panels on one side.
6. Notable hardware: A number of rooms contain wrought-iron HL hinges, which could be the original ones. Locks and knobs appear to be 19th Century replacements.

C. Site:

1. General setting: This house faces north on Charles Street, on an inside lot in a residential neighborhood. It is very close to the present sidewalk.

2. Outbuildings: A former outbuilding is now joined to the rear of the house by a small connecting link. It is of brick, similar to that of the house, and is one-and-a-half stories high. It is about 18' wide by 22' deep, and gambrel-roofed. There is a large fireplace, of the type used for cooking, at its south end. The entire interior has been altered.

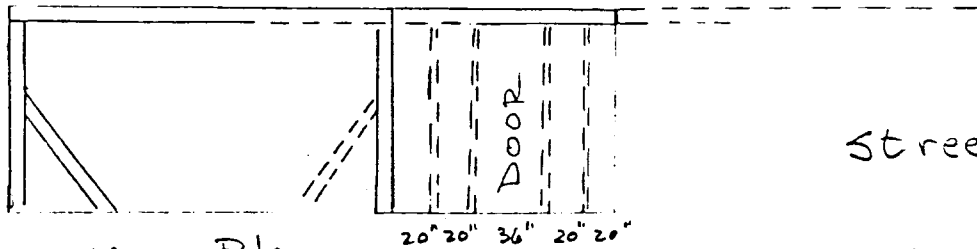
South of the old outbuilding is a one-story brick addition. Beyond it is a modern detached concrete block garage.

Edited by:
Eleni Silverman, HABS
From report by Harley
McKee (9/2/64)
August 1983

Drawing from memory 11 Sept 84

AA-392
JONAS GREEN
124 Charles St.
Annapolis, Md.
8 Sept 84
G. W. Stone
Gony Stone
St. Marys City, Md.

Framing elevation



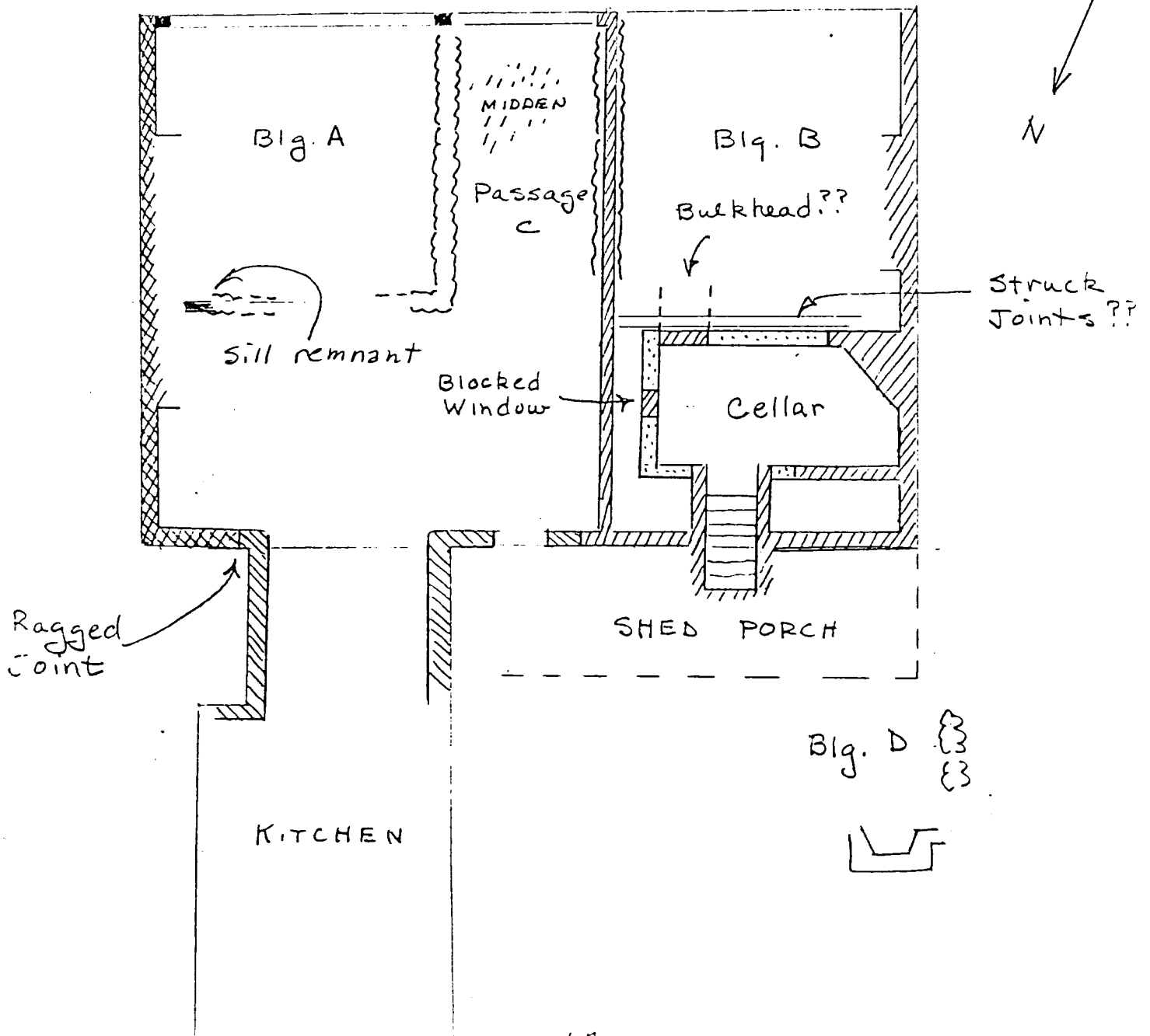
Schematic Plan

Street

Sidewalk

S

N



AA-302
JONAS GREEN
124 Charles St.
Annapolis, Md.
8 Sept 84

1:30-4:30 PM

G. Stone, R. Wright, S. Harris, S.C. Wright,
M. Leone, J. Dent.

Reviewed earlier investigations by R. Wright & S. Harris & F. Neuman & G. Stone. Agreed no architectural evidence whether E. or W. end of house first. Made a number of interesting discoveries. Below is the structural evolution of bldg. as now known. Further discoveries will make it obsolete.

1. Cellar under NW corner.

Only cellar until cellar dug under E. end in mid 20th. century (when street foundation rebuilt.) This was cellar for 18th-19th-c. bldg. (note white-wash on joists of enlarged bldg. These may be oldest surviving ground floor joists).

Before bldg. took present form, this was cellar of smaller bldg.--under a rear wing of 20x20' bldg. on Charles SE.

Evidence:

- blocked window, east wall
- plaster scars on exterior, N. end of joist of bldg. "B." Remnant of earlier rear wing at above level of enlarged, 3rd. quarter 18th-c. bldg

& possibility exists that cellar was reused from an earlier bldg., perhaps bldg "D" [early printing shop?];

Evidence

8 Sept 84

- blocked entrance leading under bldg. "B"
- suggestion of structural joints on S. side of south cellar wall (as if mason standing where bldg. "B" now stands)

2. Buildings "A" & "B"

Bldg. "A": 20 x 20 ft. one story & attic bldg., no cellar. Roof & fireplace wall removed in 3rd. quarter 18th c. when present structure created.

Surviving is:

N. & W. walls: unknown timberwork buried in modern partitions. View down from between ceiling joists suggests that N. plate survives.

A small section of N. sill (8" high by 11" or + wide) remains imbedded in brickwork of NE chimney.

S. wall: at least one poplar corner post, (E. post buried in closet wall), one angle brace and most of plate (also poplar, waney-edged). S. wall has vacant stud mortises. Studs replaced (lapped into ext. notches) when present fenestration created in 3rd. quarter 18th c. [2nd angle brace removed 1984. Scar obvious]

Originally, plate & corner posts projected into room. Plate was roughed with lathe's hatchet then plastered.

AA-392 Jonas Green 3
124 Charles
8 Sept.

Ceiling: many of joists are original. Remove section of rear rm. ceiling or one floor plank to examine N. ends for method of joining to wall plate & false (roof) plate?

Floor: replaced, 19th-c., along with sills.

Bldg. "B"

Little survives as W., N., and E. walls replaced, when structures reconstructed into present form, 3rd. quarter 18th c. South wall rebuilt many times. No original material remains, but check contractors' photographs for plate removed 1984.

Floor - probably replaced

Ceiling - replaced, 1984, except for one joist. Its north end has notch for original wall plate. Top must bear false plate scar. Underside of joist end has plaster scars from rear wing. Cantilevered end shows that bldg "B" only one story & an attic.

Foundations -

Stone footing under east wall (a 3rd. quarter 18th-c. brick firewall) might be reused from frame bldg. check const. level for brick wall vis-a-vis midden & stone wall builder's trench.

Passage "C."

The midden beneath the stone footings to each side suggest that this was once an alley between 2 structures. Later this space was filled in.

Evidence:

- plate has butt joint to structure "B". No pin holes for corner post or scarf joint.
- plate "C" is square edged and of different wood & dimensions from plate "A". Plate "C" mortises have neat layout scrib.
- plate "C." mortises are for an entry.

Dating:

- when bldgs. A & B combined and given a central entrance. ✓ carpentry evidence to determine if this predates reconstruction of bldg. to present size.

Enlarged house

c. 1750-75, the roofs of rear wing taken off bldgs A-B, the bldg. deepened to 2 r deep, and the present roof built. Building "B" largely rebuilt in brick along with new rear (north) wall.

Not known whether E. wall of bldg. "A" replaced in brick at this time or

AA-392

Jones Green^E

124 Charles

8 Sept 84

only new chimneys constructed against frame wall. (When E. gable reconstruction in 19th-c., relatively few old bricks reused. Was this deliberate, for appearance or because only a few old bricks available

Kitchen

Slightly later (mortar is light tan, not the white of dwelling reconstruction), present kitchen built $\frac{1}{2}$ rear door of passage relocated.

19th-c.

East gable reconstructed. West rooms $\frac{1}{2}$ passage retrimmed. Some ground floors replaced.

20th.c

East end underpinned with cellar.
Sewer trench dug under bldg. B $\frac{1}{2}$ Passage C.

Note:

Careful study of archaeology exposed in sewer trench walls will be important for relative chronology.

Much careful study of dwelling needed. The above is only a trial hypothesis.

Garry Stone
11 Sept 84



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124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST

1 OF 23



AA-392

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST

2 OF 23



AA-392

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

KITCHEN, LOOKING NORTH

3 OF 23



AA-392

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

KITCHEN ELL LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

174 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

KITCHEN ELL LOOKING SOUTH

5 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

6 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH WEST

7 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

CENTER HALL, LOOKING SOUTH EAST

8 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

STAIR, LOOKING SOUTH

9 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SW PARLOR, LOOKING SOUTH

10 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SW PARLOR, LOOKING **NORTHEAST**

11 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST Dining Room, Looking NORTH

12 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, NW PARLOR, LOOKING NORTHWEST

13 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

SE DINING ROOM, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

14 OF 23



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JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, NE DINING ROOM, LOOKING NORTH
15 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

ENTRY FROM KITCHEN TO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING EAST

16 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

KITCHEN, LOOKING EAST

17 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING SOUTH

18 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

ATTIC, LOOKING WEST

21 OF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE

124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

BASEMENT JOISTS

22 CF 23



AA-392

JONAS GREEN HOUSE
124 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

BASEMENT FOUNDATION, LOOKING
SOUTH

23 OF 23

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: **AA 392**

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
Jonas Green House

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
Dr. Charles Carroll House/Jonas Green Hse.

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res/Printing Shop

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ()

Good ()

Fair (X)

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Georgian

DATE BUILT: between 1725-1747

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 124 Charles Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 158

OWNER: Charles R. & Eleanor G. Brown
ADDRESS: c/o Irene J. Hannon
113 Muse Drive, Annapolis, MD 21403

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local () State () ^{HABS} National (X) ☐

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam (X) Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle (X) Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: English Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile (X) Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel (X) Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 5 x 3

Approximate Dimensions: 60 x 30

Rear ell = 20 x 40

Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Hipped dormers at gambrel roof, massive paired chimneys in brick end walls; frame front and rear facades; molded casings at windows and side lit entrance door; later pedimented entrance porch on slender columnett rear section connected to main block by hyphen; rear has gambrel roof with single hipped dormer, heavy end wall chimney, mixed English and Flemish bond masonry walls beaded rakes.

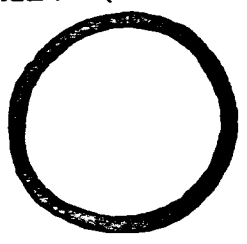
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Exceptional example of early 18thC gambrel structure, with rear part considered earlier than main block; historic importance, residence of Jonas Green, publisher of the Maryland Gazette, possibly in the rear section.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
- Moderately Built Up() Densely Built Up(✓)
- Residential() Commercial()
- Agricultural() Industrial()
- Roadside Strip Development()
- Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc


DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

Eleanor Green Brown

0203922104

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 124 Charles Street		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNER Dr. Charles Carroll ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Evelyn Green Powers PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION brick (wood facade) NO. OF STORIES two		2. NAME Jonas Green House DATE OR PERIOD after 1725 before 1747 STYLE Colonial <i>Lomax date - 1680</i> ARCHITECT BUILDER	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <i>apprentice</i>		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE OPEN TO PUBLIC no	
<p>Built by Dr. Charles Carroll and bought about 1743 by Jonas Green, postmaster, printer and cousin of Benjamin Franklin. In a shop behind the house Green and his descendants published the Maryland Gazette until 1839. Other printing done here included Bacon's Laws of Maryland. A two story house with a gambrel roof, it is similar to other early 18th C. Annapolis structures (see Carroll Settler House, 139 Market Street.) Basically a brick structure, the house has an applied wooden facade. There is also a pedimented entrance porch with double columns (later). All windows are 9/9, (there are shutters on front windows,) including 5 roof dormers. There are two massive chimneys at each end. Architecturally important, as a remaining (and fine) early house, and historically important. Across the street from Pinkney-Kilty House, an important 18th C. structure.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>port after 1937</i></p>			
		Exterior <u>good</u>	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Letter - Johnnie Green - 1931 Historic Annapolis, Inc. Abundant Records. <i>Lomax Thesis - MHT pla</i>		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD July 27, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTO CAPS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

